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ication wish to have rejected articles returned they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

We should like to see that feeling engendered in this community respecting the candidacy of Mr. WHITMAN which should lead to his election in conditions analogous to the conditions that marked the election of Mr. HUGHRS. There is no longer any doubt of the entire proficiency of the voters in the matter of marking their ballots. When this State went overwhelmingly Democratic the voters knew how to elect one Republican and t Republican was the present Governor of the State.

It would be a mighty attractive, encouraging and wholesome proposition if Mr. WHITMAN were to be similarly elected, as a testimony to the prevalence of decency and civic pride, to say nothing of a generous conviction that in honoring an able and faithful Judge the community honors itself!

How unaffectedly grateful we would be if this the humble aspiration of THE Sen should incline a vote or two in Judge WHITMAN'S favor!

### The Pacific Purposes of President

While publicity has served to modify materially the programme of the transfer of the American Navy from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific Ocean and has in a certain measure relieved the project of its duplicity, nothing has been done that affords any truthful or satisfactory explanation of the movement. Still, the elimination of the Subig Bay feature of the excursion, with the contemptuous reference to Congress of the question of the fleet's return, is something for which to be sufficiently grateful. It is definitely decided that the war vessels are to sail on December 16 in defiance of public opinion and of the intelligent and expert criticism of foreign nations.

The following observations printed nearly a month since in the World appear to us to have gained force and pertinency:

" If there has never been any deeper purpose in transferring virtually the entire naval force to all the official secrecy, why so many official denials at Cowskin Prairie. and evasions?

"Why, when the rumor first got abroad, should Secretary LOES have been permitted on June 19 to say at Oyster Bay that he had 'not heard of any report that a fleet was to be sent to the Western

Why was Mr. LORB on July 2 allowed to reaffirm that 'the President has not even considered sending any ships to the Pacific '?

" Why, when Secretary METCALF let the cat out of the bag at Oakland July 4, should Mr. LOEB th same day at Oyster Bay evasively admit that 'there is so intention of sending the fleet at once to the Pacific' and add that it might go 'to the Med Rerranean or to the South Atlantic '?

"Why, again, was Mr. LOEB at Oyster Bay on August 1 deceitfully repeating, 'As I have said before, they may go to the Pacific '?

" On August 28 Mr. LOEB was permitted to an nounce officially that the President had passed on the details of the fleet's voyage. Why for more than two months was the country deliberately suppiled with misinformation and falsehood? " Why, in the face of the facts, did President

ROOSEVELT deliberately preserve a course the aroused suspicion, inflamed lingoism at home and In Japan and strained the friendly relations between he two peoples?

" If the purpose of the cruise is so innocent and commonplace, what excuse can the Administration offer for its secrecy, duplicity and deceit?"

For ourselves it is at this time sufficient that we contentedly affirm that the articles upon this subject printed recently in THE SUN are no longer true. The same is a gain for which we are devoutly thankfu'.

## On a High Plane.

In the Republican canvass in New Jersey an elevated moral purpose and an exultation in standing for the right and defying the powers of evil are strikingly

Judge fort was nominated to the inepiring strains of a popular hymn, which has been adopted and adapted as his cappaign song. As he swings round the orcle, shaking hands and telling stories, the Hon. FRANKLIN MURPHY, chairman of the Republican State committee. likens him to MARTIN LUTHER, a similitude that must appeal to the great mass of German citizens. Mr. MURPHY cannot too much admire the Judge for his boldness as a militant reformer who recks not where his words fall so long as they are true and right. To Mr. MURPHY the Judge is always striking an unaffected attitude and saying: "I can do

naught else. Here stand I." Nothing in the campaign has mystified and hurt Mr. MURPHY more than the reflection upon the Republican party implied in a challenge from the Hon. ROBERT E. HUDSPETH of the Democratic State committee to spend no money in the purchase of votes on election day. Mr. MURPHY's reply is what might have been expected of a gentleman conducting a campaign on a high moral plane and conscious alike of the rectitude of his intentions and the good name of the party which bonors him with its trust:

"I am sorry to learn that the party you represent seems to be backward in this good work; and to

you desire me to send over two or three trusty Republicans to watch the wicked Democrats in relied upon. You invite me to join you in a promise that we will not use or permit to be used any money for the purpose of improperly influencing a voter. That is only to ask me to continue a custom I have observed throughout my political life. But, like my morning prayers, I am willing to renew that

Without fear and without reproach Judge FORT, the candidate, and Mr. MURPHY, the worthy chairman, pursue the tenor of their way, inflexibly righteous and consecrated to the service of the people of New Jersey. There seems to be an evangelical enthusiasm in Mr. MURPHY's devotion to Judge Fort, and the Judge's devotion to the public interests is daily renewed, like Mr. MURPHY's morning prayer. It is an inspiring sight. How can the voters fail to rally for the right!

### A Statesman on the Rampage.

The Hon. CHAMP CLARK had a high old time the other night in Washington when he addressed the Missouri Society of that city. Before a gathering composed largely of Missouri persons who draw Federal salaries at the capital and survey the field of statesmanship from the serene elevation of a department stool he denounced the municipal, and incidentally of course, the national, Government at the top of an always penetrating voice.

We are interested, however, chiefly in Mr. CLARK's assertion that the people of Washington have "given up their liberties for one-half their taxes." This is news to us and mighty bad news at that. Our understanding has always been that the United States, as the owner of considerably more than half the superficial area of the District of Columbia, agrees to pay 50 per cent. of the general expenses of local government, but that private owners are taxed quite reasonably upon their own holdings. For example, to select a small and compact illustration, one would say that \$115 is a very fair amount to pay each year upon a property which would not bring more than \$15,000 in the open market. No doubt taxpayers in certain Missouri localities, say St. Louis at a guess, are governed more expensively, but it would puzzle Mr. CLARK, we fancy, to show that they have any greater individual liberty in the conduct of their own affairs to show for it.

Meanwhile we should like exceedingly to know just what proud privilege of citizenship Mr. CLARR's friends and admirers have forfeited by taking up their residence in Washington and obtaining their means of livelihood from the national Treasury. Unless they depart very radically from the established custom in the case of Federal employees at the capital they retain their political domicile at home and vote in Missouri with old time fluency and fervor whenever they think their liberties need exercise. Mr. CLARK declares that "Washington is the worst governed city in the world. but the permanent and legitimate residents do not seem to think so, and until they offer a protest against the existing arrangement maybe it would be well for ardent reformers from other parts to think of something else.

But it is ten to one that we are taking the Hon. CHAMP CLARK too seriously. In all human probability he was only trying to make his Missourians feel at home by giving them a layout of the good old litical wise men and managers of the Pacific waters than Mr. ROOSEVELT now says, why familiar "hot stuff" they learned to love

There seems to be no doubt that in England the attention of politicians and thinking men is becoming absorbed in the progress which of late has been made by socialism in that country. The renewal of the Unionist campaign for a preferential tariff and the Liberal Premier's, announcement of his plan to limit the powers of the House of Lords. interesting as they may be of themselves. are yet but unimpressive incidents compared with the energy and effectiveness of the Socialist propaganda which is said to be making converts daily in every urban centre, and which aims at nothing short of a conquest of the whole working population. The old instrumentalities. the Social-Democratic Federation and the Fabian Society, are by no means the only bodies now enlisted in the work. for practically the Independent Labor party, which is becoming a power in he House of Commons, has been converted into a Socialist machine and many of the meetings now taking place are held under its auspices.

The demands which the British Socialists do not hesitate to make in speeches and pamphlets are sweeping and drastic. They will of course cooperate in the Government's attempt to cripple the House of Lords, although their own intention is to do away with it altogether. Old age pensions they mean to have, and Mr. ASQUITH, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, has agreed to set aside a part of the national revenue for the purpose. Socialists will resist, however, any effort made in Parliament to put a part of the cost of old age pensions upon the mass of workingmen in the form of indirect taxation. Such pensions, they say, must be financed by the taxation not of the poor but of the rich. These two demands, old age pensions and the paralyzation of the House of Lords, are only initial features of the programme, the ultimate objects of which include the abolition of the monarchy, of standing armies and of all indirect taxation; the repudiation of the national debt, and the institution of a cumulative tax on all incomes and inheritances exceeding \$1,500; the nationalization of all trusts, the establishment of public ownership of food and coal supplies and of the drink traffic; the establishment of State restaurants and State pawnshops; gratuitous insurance by the State against sickness and accident, and the free maintenance of all children up to the age of sixteen

Their leaders, speaking through the national council of the Independent Labor party, repudiate the charge that in England socialism is opposed to religion. They declare that on the contrary the Socialist movement in Great Britain embraces men and women of all forms of belief, and concedes the most absolute freedom bathis respected everal those who are neither too poor nor too

who are attending State schools.

Council of the Independent Laborites also denies that socialism is antagonistic to the family organization, though it should be optional with any parent to transfer to the State the duties which he owes his children but is unable to perform. It is further asserted that the disintegration of the family which notoriously has been going on in England for some generations has been owing to the system which it is the purpose of socialism to supplant, the system responsible for the creation of slums, the employment of children in factories and the dragging of mothers into workshops.

Now as to the political methods by which the programme is to be pushed Socialist workmen are exhorted never again to form the alliance with the Liberals which was carried out at the last general election, when distinctively Laborite candidates were put forward only in electoral 'districts where they were supposed to have a fair chance of success, laborite votes in other constituencies going to the Liberal nominees, Hereafter in every district the Laborites will have candidates of their own. The effect of this manœuvre, as recent byelections have shown, will be to make the Liberals and Unionists nearly counterbalance one another in the House of Commons and thus signally to increase the influence of the Independent Labor party. The influence thus gained is first to be used for a reconstruction of the electoral machinery of the House of Commons, which is denounced as fifty years behind the times. In the eyes of the Laborites, indeed, it is a mockery to talk about the will of the people prevailing in Great Britain while the existing electoral conditions obtain.

The deep interest now exhibited by British Unionists in the progress making by Socialists indicates a conviction that the latter are becoming a power to be reckoned with. That in an evenly divided House of Commons they would bid against the Liberals for Socialist cooperation is evident from the fact that one of the few projects of the Bannerman Government to which the House of Lords assented was the bill exempting the corporate funds of trade unions from liability for damage inflicted in pursuance of their orders. And yet incomparably more could be said against this measure than against most of the bills thrown

### The Governor and the Sheriff.

The first question that comes to mind on reading Governor HUGHES's telegram to the Sheriff of Westchester county on the subject of preserving the peace in Yonkers is "Why did the Sheriff ask the Governor what he should do?" The Sheriff should know his powers and his responsibilities. Most Sheriffs do. Is Sheriff LANE of Westchester county an exception to the rule?

Possibly Sheriff LANE of Westchester county knows his duties and responsibilities, but wanted to evade them. He may want to "put it up" to Governor Hugh s. It is even conceivable that an opportunity was believed to exist in the Yonkers situation to force CHARLES Evans Hughes to say or do something that might detract from his popularity with all classes of citizens, a popularity that is most distasteful to numerous po-State, some of whom live in Westchester county

If this last supposition touches the and discloses its true motive, the plot failed. The Governor was "not conversant with the facts"; he "did not undertake to direct the particular action" Sheriff LANE "should take": and he added:

" It is your duty with entire impartiality to take whatever action may be necessary to maintain law and order. You have abundant authority for this purpose, and you will be held strictly responsi ble for your performance of this duty.

Was an effort made to entrap the Governor? It is not improbable.

## One Cuban Problem.

An esteemed Cuban contemporary, La Lucha, paints a heartbreaking picture of the condition of the laboring classes in Havana:

"The strike has progressed far enough and has rought sufficient misery upon the poor families of the workingmen who are now forced to beg and depend upon public charity for the little they ge to est."

It is asserted, moreover, that the employers are suffering also and that by reason of the paralysis of trade and the general hardships incurred by business men and financiers as the result of the strike even the most sympathetic and kindly in these classes will soon be unable, however well disposed, to render the simplest office of helpful charity.

La Lucha therefore thinks that Governor Magoon is in duty bound to intervene and compose all disagreements in the interests of civilization and humanity. "Were the Governor to demand that the differences between" the laborers and their employers "be settled by arbitration, it might prove to be the means of bringing order out of chaos":

"The country is being impoverished and the people are becoming desperate over the situation. The sooner the Provisional Governor will take the bull by the horns the greater good will he do to the

It were a sorrowful conclusion should Governor Magoon decide that his duty in Cuba is limited to a preservation of the public peace and that purely local problems must be referred to the patriotism, the common sense and the virtue of the people. Sorrowful, we mean, for those Cubans, represented by La Lucha, who think that the "intervening government" should adjust its demonstrations of authority to their private interests.

## The Great Classifier.

When Mr. BRYAN turns his face from politics totilluminate social problems his wonderful knowledge of conditions and his complete understanding of human nature astonish and bewilder. Last week he talked of the "middle class" and, true scientist that he is, gave his definition of that much used pair of words. Mr. BRYAN's "middle class" consists of

one. A resolution lately passed by the rich to take interest in the world and

It is a definition based on purely material considerations. Mr. BRYAN did not tell what amount of property excluded a man from the middle class at one end or what degree of poverty debarred a man from it at the Perhaps he had no time for such elaboration of his definition. This indeed may well have been the case, for the details would have been difficult to manage.

In every community there are rich men with time for social and political activities, while living side by side with. them are men of equal fortune too wrapped up in their own business to devote any attention to public affairs. Likewise there are mechanics, clerks, laborers, who engage in works of philanthropy, who do their share to influence the nation's fate, thoughtfully and conscientiously, while their coworkers, receiving the same salaries or wages, neglect all interests except their own. To enter into a discussion of the figures at which a man's money resources make him ineligible to the honor of membership in the Bryan "middle class" might have imposed on Mr. BRYAN a task that would have necessitated real knowledge, exact thinking and serious analysis, three things he avoids as much as possible.

Perhaps the rank of Vice-Admiral should xist permanently in the navy of the United States, but the creation of the office solely for the benefit of ROBLET D. EVANS would be most ill advised and unjust. His record in no way entitles him to an honor so conspicuous. The bestowal of the title on him gould deprive it for all time of peculiar significance as a reward for acts of extraor dinary daring, skill, devotion or transcen dent importance.

Former Senator CARMACE of Tennessee will upeak here next Tuesday evening for the benefit of the Police Relief Association,—Allanta Constitution. The blazing eloquence and poll of Mr. CARMACK would make him more at home at he Firemen's Relief Association.

Colonel CRAWFORD, a Democratic poli tician of Texas, has been "denouncing" the Hon. JOE BAILEY and is apparently waiting for that apostle of amenity to resent the denunciation by force and arms. BAILEY has wallowed in epithets so long that they have ceased to have a meaning in Texas, and probably are without meaning to himself. Why does Colonel CRAWFORD want to get BAILEY to "hurling" lies and language again?

## A Tacoma correspondent writes us

" I see nothing in THE SEN about the Taft cool talls at the Tacoma Chamber of Commerce ban quet in his honor before sailing. Both in Tacoma and Seattle cocktalls reigned at the Taft en Vice-President is to be retired the great Secretary aust go too, or the 'square deal! Is a b Down with all candidates who suffer cock

talls.' says JOHN G. WOOLEY, who is now practising When at Tacoma Mr. TAFT was the per-

sonal representative of Mr. ROOSEVELT, who is privileged to do as he pleases. Indeed, perhaps any candidate but Mr. FAIR-BANKS would be allowed to take a cocktail actually or constructively. Mr. FAIR-BANKS is held to a higher standard of duty than can be imposed upon other men. The country expects more of him; and the Rum Power is bound to discredit him by every treasonable and hellish malice of which it is capable. It seems curious that both the President and Vice-President should be the victims of a conspiracy.

# THE ENTRY INTO SILENCE. A Five Minute Session of Breathing and

From the Magazine of Wisdom You are all more or less aware of the bene its resulting from an entry into the silence. Every philosophy teaches and experience and harmony should be silence. If we are about to undertake an arduous task or are called upon to make an important decision

of correct guidance. As thoughts have an undefinable power over the self, we should carefully guard hem. "As a man thinketh, so is he.

We ask each and every one of our reader to join with us for five minutes daily. At high noon, New York or Eastern time. If you are busy the concentration may be If you are busy the concentration may be accomplished while waiting for your lunch. And for every good thought sent out you will receive many in return.

Sit quietly, shoulders held back, but not braced; place the open hands palmsdown on the knees. Take a deep breath through the nostriles as you exhale, relax every muscle in your body. Then earnestly send out the following mental concentration:

"By the force of my Ego, which I will to act in harmony with the Divine Ego, I demand success, health and happiness for all within this circuit of thought."

## The Roosevelt Panic.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The term "Roosevelt Panic" for our present finan-cial troubles seems to be popular. Has any former panic in this country ever borne the name of the President who was in office when

Perhaps some of the older readers of THE N can answer this question. NEW YORK, October 28.

ights on the Recent Discontents. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: May I resent to you the following verses with the one that they may be a legal tender ever

VOX BT PRAETERBA NIRIL Hushed is the mighty voice at last, The air is all unvexed.
The tonsor of the walting trusts

No longer thunders, "Next!" Grim malefactors stalk abroad. And wonder unabashed If in November proximo

Their coupons will be cashed And swollen fortunes swell no more, While predatory wealth Saves carfare at the close of day By walking home for health.

So greatly erred and sinned That for us Bruin's fate awaits— Must we likewise be skinned? Suspend. O Teller, longer yet All payments of thy spee Lock up the coinage of thy brain

O Hunter of the bear! Have we

ere none may ever reach. Then, though quite beggared, still for us When "silence as a poultice comes To heal the blows of sound.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., October 27. G. L. B. A Personal Panic.

From the Washington Star.

Now, what care I for all this din
In Wall Street, far away,
When troubles of my own begin
To fill me with dismay?
Those millions that have sped from view
My feelings do not thrill
As much as what has happened to
My own ten dollar bill!

The shrinkage shown by values great
Awakens little fear
Compared to this reverse of fate
Which bids me financier.
Some lunch: some bonbons superfine;
Some flunch: some bonbons superfine;
And that ten deliar bill of mine

THE NASHVILLE SPEECH.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The peech of the President in the auditorium of this city would have been well enough d he been the Governor of Ter speaking to its Legislature and people or the Governor of New York speaking to its

Legislature and people. There were among those who listened to the President many who recalled that in his last message of 1900 to the Legislature when Governor of New York he dwelt at great length on the abuses perpetrated corporations, but unlike Governor Hughes he did not formulate and cause to be put in the statutes of New York needed remedial

The injuries inflicted on the country by corporations and the amalgamation of corporations, popularly known as "trusts," had thrived as never before from the end of 1896 to the date of Governor Roosevelt's message at the end of 1900-a period when the Republican party was supreme in every branch of the Federal Government. If cancers then existed or now exist in

the body politic, such as the President described in this city, it was then and is now the surgical work of the several States to remove them in a way to save the life of each patient. Treatment of cancerated corporations should, in order to be satisactory and permanent, begin at home and n each State.

Any reform undertaken by Congress or the President should be secondary and in aid of local reform. Had Mr. Roosevelt remained Governor of New York he would probably have realized that constitutional ruth and acted on it, but when he became President he iterated and reiterated in messages to Congress the ideas and the dentical language of his message as Governor of New York, as if writing to the Legislature instead of Congress.

He quite failed to see that before he could even enter on the execution of his office as President he had to take an oath not only to execute faithfully the office of President but to the best of his ability to "preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States." He did not seem at all to realize when in Nashville that it is not the Constitution of New York or any other State that he is bound to "preserve, protect and defend," but of the United States whether that last named Constitution does or does not suit his ideas.

When the President in his Nashville speech defined "my policies" he retreated from his previous advocacy of such new egislation as he has persistently urged on Congress in order to increase the power imparted by the interstate commerce clause He said:

Now, gentlemen, these policies of mine can be summed up in one brief sentence. They represent the effort to punish successful dishonesty.

What "dishonesty" can Congress and the President punish? All Tennessee knows it is only acts defined and forbidden by Congress as crimes that the President or Fedral courts can punish. The judicial power of the United States has no such jurisdic tion over common law offences as each State has. "Dishonesty" must be, by a constitutional law, placed in the hands of the Federal courts before the President can enforce its punishment. Nearly all the dishonesty he described or mentioned or alluded to in his Nashville speech can be punished only by individual States NASHVILLE, Tenn., October 23. J. D. G.

# HUDSON HIGHLAND BOBCATS. berg Quarry.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Bobcats wildcats or lynxes, as one may prefer to call them are certainly not extinct in the Hudson Highlands A woodsman friend of mine who lives in Doodle own was the possessor until recently of a bobca This man is no mean hunter himself, and he know the mountains like a book. He is a great grandso by marriage of a member of the expedition which found (and immediately thereafter forever lost rack of) the famous Long Tinker's mine, the story

The writer visited him yesterday in his home at the foot of the Timp Pass, and in the course of a conversation about a fine raccoon the Doodletown unter had just brought in was informed of the "The boy shot a link on the mountain early last

January," he said, "an' not long ago he sold him fur \$25 to a man at Tompkins Cove, who had him fur \$25 to a man at Tompkins Cove, who had him stuffed. It was a yearling kitten, an' when the boy brought him in I seed it was thin and poorly from the hard feedin' of winter, but even then it weighed forty-five pounds. If it hadn't been so poorly it'd weighed seventy-five pounds.

Any one who doubte this story may easily obtain proof of its genuineness. This bobcat happened to be shot just south of the Orange county line, but we life formant asserts that a friend of his head.

rmant asserts that a friend of his bad an encounter with one last summer near Fort Mont NEW YORK, October 28.

## Moving Pictures in Italy.

From Consular and Trade Reports. Milan, the centre of Italy for the moving pictur machine trade, has already about forty such thea-tres. Every available hall is being turned into a moving picture show, while nearly every second and third rate theatre and "cafe chantant" finishe the evening's entertainment with a few cinemato graph pictures. During the dull summer sease even the larger theatres are used.

Dramatic and tragio scenes, natural scenery of

an interesting nature, and comical farces are the ball at any time in Italy. The Italian over to see living scenery; for instance, a moving picture view of Niagara Falls was a huge success here a short time ago. The Italian also likes to see typical scenes of national life, such as, for in stance, built fights in Spain and winter sports on the snow and ice in Switzerland. Railway scenery is very acceptable, as are views of large towns. Pictures of the larger towns in the United States would be a huge success in Milan. Occasionally typical scenes from American life have been the The Italian is diagusted, if not already surfeited, with pictures of singing and dancing women; neither does he like fantastical scenery from fairy tales.

American Office Appliances for Chile. In Daily Consular and Trade Reports Consu. A. Winslow of Valparaiso says that the demand

for typewriting machines, cash registers and up to date office appliances in Chile is much greater than ever, caused largely by the great advance in wages demanded by cierk and office help. The demand is greatest for American made goods, even though prices run higher. During 1965 Chile imported \$79.862 worth of typewriters, of which the United States furnished \$68,739 worth, and Germany \$7,144 worth. These values are in American gold. Figures for 1806 cannot yes be given, but it is known that they were higher than

given, but it is known that they were night that for 1905, and for 1907 they are still higher.
There is a good demand for cash registers and automatic adding machines. Those in use came almost entirely from the United States. There is almost entirely from the United States. There is a fine opening for office desks, filing cabinets, &c., but the trade is being mainly left to England and

# The Dollar and the Peso.

From the Mining World.

The question in Mexico of what a "dollar" means The question in Mexico of what a "dollar" means has recently been authoritatively settled. The Department of Finance has decided that the word "dollar" shall mean the American gold dollar and that when the Mexican silver dollar is meant the

word "peso" shall be employed.

Some time ago an American resident at Tampico wrote "dollars" on a check, and the Tampico bank cashier to whom the check was presented paid the amount in gold values. The drawer of the check claimed that it was his intention to have sliver paid. Litigation was threatened, but upon investigation the authorities decided against the drawer of the check. The Mexican ruling applies to all docu-ments-notes, drafts, do.

> The Ever Thus. The panic over, full of views Comes back the canny Scot; In fact he might be truly known

A CHARACTER IN "L'ŒUVRE."

It may interest readers of Zola's "L'Œuvre" (translated in English under the title of "His Masterpiece") to learn about one of the characters, who perforce sat for his portrait in that clever novel (a dir imitation from Goncourt's "Manette Sal-omon"). Paul Céranne bitterly resented the liberty taken by his old school friend Zola. They both bailed from Aix, in Prorence. Zola went up to Paris; Césanne re mained in his birthplace but finally persuaded his father to let him study art the capital. His father was both rich and wise, for he settled a small allowance on Paul, who, poor chap, as he said, would never sam a franc from his paintings. This prediction was nearly verified. Cézanne was for years laughed off the artistic map of Paris. Manet they could stand, even Claude Monet; but Cézanne—communard and an-archist he must be (so said the wise ones in official circles), for he was such a villainous painter! Cézanne died n arly a year ago, but not before his apotheosis by the ew crowd of the autumn salon. Now we have been told by admirers of Zola how much he did for his neglected and struggling fellow townsman; how the novelist open his arms to Cézanne. Cézanne says quite the contrary. In the first place he had more money than Zola when they started and Zola after he had become a celebrity

was a great man very haughty.

"A mediocre intelligence and a dete friend" is the way the prototype of Claude Lantiar puts the case. "A bad book and a completely false one," he added, when speaking to the painter Emile Bernard on the disagreeable theme. Naturally Zola did not pose his old friend for the entire figure of the crazy impressionist, his hero, Claude. It was a study composed of Cézanne, Bazille and one other, a poor wretched lad who had been employed to clean Manet's studio, entertained artistic ambitions and hanged himself. But the con versations Cézanne had with Zola, his extreme theories of light are all in the novelby the way, one of Zola's most finished efforts. Cézanne, an honest, hardworking man, bourgeois in habits if not in temperament, was grievously wounded by the treachery of Zola; and he did not fail to denounce this treachery to Bernard.

### INDIA.

Opinion of British Rule From an American Resident

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have been interested in the letters you have published on the question of British rule in India, particularly in those of Mr. Charles E. T. Stuart-Linton and Mr. Mohammad Barakatullah, as they represent the extreme views or

England certainly does not deserve to be praised very highly for coming to India, for the object was evidently the acquisition glory and rupees-principally rupees. have met almost no English made any claim to glory. But I think any one who reads the history of India before and after the British occupation' will agree that no better thing could have happened to India, even after admitting that many things done by the British have been far from right.

On the other hand the demand of the "leaders of thought in India" that the Government of India should be delivered into their hands seems so absurd that it is hard to believe it is made seriously. The thing that people in America will find it hard to realize at such a distance is the number of races in India and their relations. A young and well educated Sikh made a remark to me which I think illustrates this condition very well. I asked him his opinion on Indian affairs, and he told me he was thoroughly Indian in all his sentiments and hoped for the day when India should be governed by native Indians.

"But," he continued, "the only race that has at present any number sufficiently educated to take part in a government is the Bengalis; and can you conceive of a Bengali ruling a Sikh?"

I think to any one who knows the two peoples the idea must be laughable. My friend no better thing could have happened to India.

a Sikh?"

nk to any one who knows the two peo-

I think to any one who knows the two peoples the idea must be laughable. My friend is doing what the great majority of educated Indians are doing—waiting until education (which, by the way, is furnished by the Britishi has had its effect on the millions who are now in abject ignorance, believing that when the mass of the people become enlightened they will succeed peacefully and without opposition from the British to the government of their "dear mother country."

The monsoon so far is a failure, and unless a failure, and unl

more rain comes there is almost sure to be a famine next winter. This is the result of the overcrowded condition of the country. It will be interesting to see how Mr. Bryan connects it with the incompetence of the connects it with the incompetence of the British Government. I hope we won't have to apologize as much for him next year as we have this.

SHILBONG, Assam, India, September 29.

# The Worm Turns.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In the ulness of time the appositeness becomes apparent of the last stanza of Caiverley's poem hich I sent you some months ago and which you were good enough to find place for

"And if, when all the mischief's done, You watch their dying squirms And listen; ere their breath be run You'll hear them sigh; 'Oh! clumsy one!' And devil blame the worms."

This was at the time "submitted to the lispassionate consideration of a distinguished merican citizen." At the moment I would like to submit to he same highly appreciative aggregation of sensory nerves the time tested sentimen Though you bray a fool in a mortar with a

NEW YORK, October 28.

From the Bellman.
As far back as 1776 the Jesuit father Amiot. famous sinologue who wrote the life of Confucius gave a description of the "Chinese Devik," enclos-ing a specimen for Minister Bertin. From 1812 to 1818 the game became a perfect craze, and what the Palais Royal then presented can be easily imagined by a stroll to-day in the Tuilleries or the Bols de Boulogne, where the flying reels make it unsafe for a passive promenader to venture. In-deed it has become such a menace to society that deed it has become such a menace to society that the authorities have finally designated spaces where the juvenile sportamen may give vent to their pas-sion. The curious name of this toy is to be traced to the fact that during the Restoration the game was played with a double pronged head to one of the sticks, which conveyed a vague idea of the in-strument of torture that legends attribute to Satan and all monsters of the Appropriate so that it reand all mo nsters of the Apocalypse, so that it was lesignated 'he jeu du diable.

From the "Ballad of Lager Bler."

divan, I suppose—is mentioned in Mr. E. C. St man's "Ballad of Lager Bler"; And where was Schaefer's beer hall? STRACUSE, October 27.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: One neve sees a Japanese having a hair out nor sees a Japanese

BOSTON, October 28. A Useful Citizen. Knicker-Physicians who are arrested for speed ing are always going to a sick patient.

Bocker—Probably the same man friends sit up

with at night. Two Ways.

Stella-Mabel must be conomizing. She has opped playing bridge.

Bella—So must Ethel. She is playing it more

than ever. Forethought. . Stella-Done any Christmas shopping yet? Bella-Yes, I've already spent all the money for

If all the lobsters in the bright, blue sea Were cooked and stacked in front of you and me, Now what a paradise this earth would be.

and then if all the lobsters that we meet How few there would be left on earth to eat!

BISHOP COLLINS CONSECRATED. ormer Rector of Fordham the Guest at a

Banquet After the Ceremony. The Right Rev. John J. Collins, S. J. former rector of Fordham University, whom Pope Pius X. appointed recently Titular Bishop of Antiphellos and Vicar Apostolic of Jamaica, W. I., was consecrated to his new office yesterday by Archbishop Farley Mgr. Joseph F. Mooney, the Vicar-General, delivered the sermon.

The ceremony, which is one of the most colemn in the Catholic Church, took place at the Church of St. Francis Xavier in West Sixteenth street and continued from 10 o'clook in the morning until 2 in the afternoon. The exercises began with a procession of clergy, numbering ten Bishops and more than 100 priests. Following the reading of the mandate for the consec the words of consecration were pron and the Bishop-elect took the oath. Arch-bishop Farley asked the questions of ar amination, and the ceremonies concluded with the choir's chanting the Litany of the

Saints.

In the afternoon a banquet was given at the Catholic Club, 120 Central Park West, in honor of Bishop Collins. It was attended by some 200 of the clergy and prominent Catholic laymen. The Rev. Dr. Henry A. Brann of St. Agnes's Church was toustmaster. W. Bourke Cockran responded to a toast-on "The Catholic Laity." Other prominent, laymen present were Edward to a toast on "The Catholic Laity." Other prominent laymen present were Edward J. McGuire, president of the Catholic Club, Justice John B. Mayo of Special Seasions, Thomas M. Mulry, president of the Emigrants' Savings Bank; Eugene A. Philbin, ex-Justice Morgan J. O'Brien and Hermann Ridge.

Rider.

Bishop Collins was born in Maysville,
Ky., in 1857. He attended St. Mary's College, Cincinnati, and Mount St. Mary's at
Emmitsburg, Md., and in 1876 entered the Jesuit Society as a novice. After his ordination he did parish work in New York and Kingston, Jamaics, for ten years. Bishop Collins became rector of Fordham on April 4, 1994, and was succeeded last year by the present president, the Rev. Daniel J. Quinn, S. J.

#### OUR SOUTH AMERICAN TRADE. Prof. Shepherd Explains llow Gets Ahead of Us. Prof. William R. Shepherd of Columbia

University returned last week from an extended trip through South America, where he was sent last May by the Bureau of American Republics to secure data in regard to social institutions, commerce and industry and to ascertain why American trade is backward compared with the trade which the European nations have with South America. Most of his obwith South America. Most of his observations were made in Ecuador, Peru. Chile, Uruguay, Argentina and southern Brazil. Prof. Shepherd said yesterday:

"American manufacturers do not take into consideration the precise needs of the South Americans. For instance they do not take into account the manner in which the South American merchant wants his

the South American merchant wants his goods prepared for the market. The American sends down his goods just as he would send them to the American market. The goods are not well packed and reach The goods are not well packed and resolvent America in a wretched condition.

"Another thing is that American goods are more expensive than either English or German articles. This is mainly caused by the lack of direct communication between the United States and South America.

All goods are usually sent by way of Europe. All goods are usually sent by way of Europe, whence there are many fast steamship lines running to South America. "There are no American banks in any of the countries, and as a result Americans have to use the English or German banks.

where they are quite naturally discriminated against in favor of compatriots. against in favor of compatriots.

"There is, however, a great demand for American machinery, especially agricultural and mining machinery. But here again the Americans are careless and ship their nery in any sort of a way through

Prof. Shepherd will make public the full results of his observations in the Hewitt lectures on South America, which in he will deliver in Cooper Institute in February and March. RUSSO-JAPANESE TREATY.

Provisions of Navigation and Fisheries Pact Reach Washington. Washington, Oct. 28 .- The State Depart ment has received copies of the treaty of commerce and navigation and the fisheries treaty recently negotiated between Japan and Russia, which were ratified by these

two Powers on September 7 last. The treaty

of commerce and navigation is based on an

article of the Treaty of Portsmouth, which

ended the war between Japan and Russia. The new treaty follows closely the one in force before the recent war. It provides for most favored nation treatment instead of a tariff; for liberty of residence and travel; the ownership of personal property; for equal rights before the courts with the subjects of the country; the transmission of personal property by will and the disposal of any property which may be legally held; for liberty of conscience and the burning of the dead and the most favored nation treatment as to the ownership of land. The treaty of commerce and navigation will go into effect two months after ratifications are exchanged and will expire in 1911 if denounced by either party one year earlier. The fisheries treaty will remain in force for force before the recent war. It provides The fisheries treaty will remain in force for twelve years and gives the Japanese the right to engage in fishing and to take and pre-pare all kinds of fish and marine products. except fur bearing seals and sea otter, along the coasts of the Sea of Japan and of Okhotsk and Bering seas. Japanese subjects will have all the rights that the Russian fishermen enjoy in reacht the Russian

rmen enjoy in regard to the fisheries.
Japanese Government agrees not to
duty upon any fish taken in the Mari-The Japanese Government agrees not to levy duty upon any fish taken in the Maritime and Amoor provinces and imported into Japan.

With the completion of these treaties and of the recent political convention all the questions growing out of the recent war have been settled except the delimitation of the Russian-Japanese border in Saghalien and the payment of the sum due by Russia to Japan on account of maintaining the Russian prisoners of war in Japan.

### MAY WIDEN CANAL LOCKS. House Appropriations Committee to Sail

for Panama to Look Over the Situation. WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.-The initiative in the proposition of widening the locks of the Panama Canal was taken this morning. Acting Secretary of War Oliver called upon the Isthmian Canal Commission

called upon the Isthmian Canal Commission for the report of the engineers on the matter of the locks, which, according to the plan originally worked out, are to be 1,000 feet long and 100 feet wide.

The beam of the largest American battleship is eighty-three feet two inches, and according to the statement of Secretary Metcalf to-day, based upon the opinion of engineers, the locks now contemplated will be able to take in safely a ship of ninetynine feet beam. But while the 100 foot locks are more than ample for the largest shirs now affect, it is said to be not improbable that the vessels of the future may have beam of 100 feet, which would make it impossible for them to pass through the canal. Secretary Metcalf will give the matter consideration and make a recommendation one way or the other.

ation and make a recommendation one way or/the other.

Representative Tawney, who is to succeed himself as chairman of the Committee on Appropriations in the incoming Congress, expects to go to New York to-morrow, and the committee will sail from there for Colonnext Thursday. It is Representative Tawney's intention to spend eight days on the 1sthmus. Half of the time will be consumed in inspecting the work in progress and the remainder of the time in hearings.

## Movements of Naval Vessel.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 .- The tug Hercule: has arrived at Norfolk. The collier Lebanon has sailed from New York for League Island, the cruiser Maryland from San Fran-cisco for Santa Barbara, the training ship Adams from Palermo for Gibraltar, the tug Uncas from Key West for Guantanamo and the tug Bocket from Norfolk for Wash-ington.